

TELEGRAPH

W. A. MACDONALD,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.

BRANDON, — MANITOBA.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DAILY & COLDWELL,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN.

8th Street, Brandon.

BRANDON.

T. McVey Dyer, Jr.

GEORGE R. COLDWELL

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Offices—8th Street, three doors west of the

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Money to be loaned on farm property, & land debentures mortgaged on farmland terms.

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Aug 30th

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Gas for Patients Extraction of Teeth.

Offices—T. T. Atkinson's store, Main Street, near east corner Rosser Avenue.

8th Street, Brandon. Books on Rosser.

Gas fitting a speciality.

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

NINTH STREET,

BRANDON, — MANITOBA.

First Class Accommodation.

KELLY & DRY, Proprietors.

LANGHAM HOTEL,

Formerly the Club.

RIC-OPENED.

One of the finest hotels in the Northwest

Price to suit the class.

L. SHIPE, PROPRIETOR.

Royal Hotel.

BRANDON.

A first-class house in every respect. Good

stabling in connection with the house.

News & McKEEIN, Proprietors.

Aug 30th

BRANDON CENTRAL HOTEL,

8th St. and Rosser Ave.,

BRANDON, — MANITOBA.

Bar and Pool Table in connection.

First-class Accommodation. Terms, \$1.00 per day.

D. C. MCKINNON, Proprietor.

Books on Rosser and 8th Streets.

First-class meals at 25 cents each. Noted for

Austrian first-class cigars.

Aug 30th

AMBITION HOUSE,

Eighth Street, Brandon.

Good Accommodation for Fifty Boarders.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and rigs furnished. All on reasonable terms.

Esther Evans, Proprietor.

Aug 30th

BEAUBIER HOUSE,

A first-class Hotel.

8th Street and Princess Avenue.

Billiard Room etc.

Esther Evans, Proprietor.

Aug 30th

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

7th Street, Brandon, Man.

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THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

8th Street, near the G.P.R. Railway.

Tom H. Tamm, Proprietor.

The Best Books of Liquors and Cigars always

in the Bar.

Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MCGROOK,

Wine, Spirit & Cigar Merchant

8th Street and Princess Avenue and 8th Street.

BRANDON.

Aug 30th

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

L. R. C. P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.

A. M. Donald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,

G. D. M. McGRATH, M. C. P. S. Q. C.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and

Sixth Street, over old post office.

BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARMIID,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Honorary Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto

M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.

Offices and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor-

Rosser Ave. & 8th Street, Brandon.

T. McVey Dyer, Jr.

GEORGE R. COLDWELL

PROVINCIAL.

Crystal City has a new Lodge of I.O.G.T. In an earthquake at Ishia

week 10,000 people were killed.

It is reported that another town is being started near Manitoba City, on the opposite side of the track.

A laborer named John Katz, a Russian Jew, aged 23, was killed at McLe's grave at Indian Head on Tuesday afternoon, by a rushing him against the cars.

The Government repelling great trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of Chief Murray, of Winnipeg has appointed him a Justice of the peace with the powers, authority, privileges and advantages of the said office.

A task man named J. Downey fell under the wheels on Tuesday morning while a train was in motion. His body was terribly crushed, and he died in less than an hour after the accident occurred. The accident took place about a mile east of Port Arthur, on the C.P.R. The body was brought to Winnipeg and was sent east next day to his friends living at Lancaster.

The hotels and boarding houses at Portage la Prairie are likely to be taxed to their full capacity during fair week. The proprietor of the Queen's Hotel has had 300 rooms engaged by telegram, and the other hotels are similarly taxed. A large tent is already being erected on the fair grounds for the accommodation of the exhibitors and others having business at the fair.

Mr. John Long, a blacksmith of the C. P. R. Southwest, was the victim of an accident on Wednesday that was attended with fatal results. The deceased and his comrade, George Doan, were attached to an empty gravel train, in charge of Conductor Ripey, which was on its way to the city. They were some distance apart, and Long was seen by his comrade making a signal to the engineer, when he suddenly disappeared between two of the cars. The train was at once stopped, when the unfortunate young man was found lying on the track with both legs across the rails. His legs and feet were terribly mangled, and he also had a number of serious contusions about the head and body. He only lived a short time after being lifted off the track.

F. T. Bradley, Esq., J.P. of Emerson, was engaged last week upon a case that occupied a good deal of time and attracted considerable attention. Last week three soldiers, named C. P. O'Brien, M. Pool and J. C. Johnson deserted from the U. S. Army at Fort Pemberton and came to Emerson, bringing with them their rifles, which they sold to a person in town for \$10. They then came to this city, where they donned citizens' clothes. Officer Clark, of the Emerson Police Force, was sent after them with a warrant for their arrest for snatching, and with the assistance of Sergeant McGowan succeeded in finding the men and bringing them back to Emerson. Mr. Bradley, after hearing the evidence, sentenced Pool to 60 days in jail and a fine of \$10, and in default of fine, 30 days more in jail, and discharged the other two. Mr. A. McEvoy, city solicitor appeared for the prisoners and made an able defense.

The frost on Friday has done a considerable amount of damage to the crops, and in one or two instances settlers have had their entire fields injured near Pilot Mound. The farms north of Rock Lake, where the harvest was more advanced, will not feel the effects of the frost, and in this immediate vicinity a large proportion of the crop is safe, but where the grain was late and the fields have done the damage will be considerable. Farmers have been working night and day, and by the end of the week, the great bulk of the harvest will be gathered. There has perhaps been more anxiety felt in regard to the crop this season than at any year since the settlement formed, and while it cannot be denied that the loss will be seriously felt, it is encouraging to know that there will be a large amount of first class grain to be disposed of.

Mr. Will Heilberg, of Berlin, Germany, a German sent out by the German Government for the purpose of inspecting the North-West with a view of settling a colony, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, in company with Mr. Julia Eberhardt, German emigration agent at Brandon. After viewing the country from the train between Medicine Hat and this place, they felt inclined to turn back, and would have given a very adverse report of the district, but being induced to prolong their stay for one day, and visit some of the farms in the vicinity, their opinion has materially changed, and they take with them samples of vegetables and grain from the different farms, and are ready, if they can arrange for a tract of land sufficiently large, to recommend their countrymen to take up their abode around Calgary. After visiting the farms, the gentlemen took a trip to see some of the coal in the vicinity. They went east this morning, well satisfied with their trip—Calgary Herald.

A tragic row took place on Monday night in London East. Four rawhides from the adjacent township broke into a man's dwelling and made improper advances towards his daughter, who quickly rebuked the same. In a fit of rage he seized his daughter, and they would have accomplished their purpose had not the screams of the young woman caused some of the neighbors to run to the house. The roughs fled. Warrants have been issued.

Last week a child about 14 months old, belonging to Wm. Wilson, near Avinon, was lying asleep on a quilt on the floor opposite the door, which was standing open, when a pig came along and began to devour it. The little one's throat was torn clean across, exposing the jugular vein; its face was also mutilated. No one was in the house at the time, but the cries of the child attracted the attention of a neighbor, and the pig was driven off. If the child lives it will be permanently disabled.

The case of Stephen Dunn, charged with the murder of Charles Fletcher, two years ago, is before the Assize Court. Both were members of Col. L. S. C. circus, which visited Ontario in the summer of 1881. Fletcher was found dead on the Canadian Pacific track, and Dunn was arrested. The principal witness was a man named Silas Currie, who died lately in the central prison, Toronto. At the first trial the evidence against Dunn was slight, that Chief Justice Wilson refused to convict. Dunn has been in jail ever since, and the detectives now claim that they have new evidence. The reporters who reported the case at the time of the murder, and who heard Currie's evidence at the first trial, have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

Some time ago there arrived in New York a man named Jim's A. Feeney, who claimed to be one of the Irish Invincibles. He came direct from Toronto, at which place he had been confined in the hospital. Since his arrival here he has been regarded as a crazy fool, but nobody thought he was dangerous.

On Wednesday he was noticed acting in a strange manner in Battery Park, which is opposite the British consulate, and shortly afterwards entered the outer room of the building and fired two shots. He apparently took no particular aim, and merely let go at random. He was at once arrested, and then stated that he had come from Canada on purpose to kill the British consul, who had been libelling his character. He has been held for trial, but in the end will probably be sent to an asylum. The attack has caused considerable excitement in the city.

A young Italian, about sixteen years of age, was drowned in Sandyland, a small creek running through Mr. Callaghan's farm in the township of Marmora. The lad was engaged to carry water to the men at work near there on the Ontario and Quebec Railway line, on Messrs. Munro and McMechan's contract. There are about forty Italians working at that place, among whom the boy's father was the one. The creek is about 50 feet from the camp, and is about five feet wide and only six inches deep. It appears that they had a hole about two feet deep in the creek for their own convenience. The boy went out to wash some clothes, and as he did not return his father went out to see what had detained him. He found him lying in the hole dead. The boy had been subject to fits, and it is supposed that he was seized with one and fell head foremost into the water and was drowned. He was buried on Monday at Marmora in the Roman Catholic burying ground.

A reporter this morning conversed with a gentleman, who attended yesterday the annual Rockwood fair at Stoneyville. He gave an amusing account of the trouble occasioned by some of the Judges, who had foolishly consented to act in award of the prizes for the baby show. As every one knows this is a tankless position at best, and when as is generally the case one or more of the mothers gave vent to their disappointment, he becomes one simply of unbearable torture. The decisions rendered by the Stoneyville judges affected a well-known lady of this city, who expressly journeyed to the scene, with the brightest prospects imaginable of securing her darling baby, the first prize, affording herself the opportunity of enjoying the disappointment of her discomfited rivals. It was not to be, however, and the poor judges found out to their sorrow that a vexed woman's tongue removes all the pleasure derived from a consciousness of having done their duty to the best of their ability, without fear or favor.—Times.

ONCE,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

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Wine, Spirit & Cigar Merchant

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Aug 30th

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THE MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.
We worked through spring and winter, thru summer and through fall, but that mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of us all;

It worked on nights and Sundays, it worked each holiday; It settled down among us and never went away.

Whatever we kept away from it seem'd a' most as bad as theft; It watched us every minute, and it ruled us right and left.

The rust and blight were with us a' medium es and sometimes not;

The dark-browed scowling mortgage was forever on the spot.

The weevil and the cut-worm they went as well as came;

The mortgage staid forever, eating heartily all the same.

It nailed up every window, stood guard at every door,

And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more.

Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade,

And there came a dark day on us when the interest wasn't paid;

And then came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind of lost my head,

And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

The children left and scattered, when they hardly yet had grown;

My wife she pined an' perished, an' I found myself alone,

What she died of was a "mystery," an' the doctor's never knew;

But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well's I wanted to.

It to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctor's art;

They'd no found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.

* * * * *

I am helpless an' forsaken; I am childless an' alone;

I haven't a single dollar that it's fair to call my own;

My old age knows no comfort, my heart is scant o' cheer;

The children run from me as soon as I come near;

The women shrink and tremble— their alms are far bestowed;

The dogs howl cursing at me, and hunt me down the road;

My home is where night finds me, my friends are few and cold;

Oh, little is there in this world for one who's poor and old!

But I'm wealthy in experience, all put up in good advice;

To take it, or not take it, with no difference in the price;

You may have it, an' thrive on it, or run round it as you please;

But I generally give it wrapped up in such words as these:

"Worn or battle, drought or tempest, on a Farmer's hand may fall,

But for just recompensation, trust a mortise and gain them all."

NANDERSON'S GREAT WEALTH AND HOW IT IS INVESTED.

in his correspondence to the Cincinnati Reporter "Gath" gives the following interesting gossip regarding Vanderveer's wealth and his relations to the New York Central.

"Can you tell me?" I asked, "where Vanderveer's money, I mean the old man's money, is invested?"

"He has \$15,000,000 in Government bonds left. He has \$20,000,000 in Lake Shore and New York Central, probably more of it like Shore. He has \$10,000,000 in Northern term stock and bonds. He has stock in the Red Line and other freight companies. He has something in Michigan Central. I estimate his wealth at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000."

"Here is a report of the Central up to a year ago. It had only 4,500 stock-holders in 1880. Two years past, it had 17,500. That shows that Vanderveer had sold his long line of stocks, whatever he may say, and that a large portion had got hold of them. Again, the total debt of the New York Central ten years it was only \$27,000,000; last year it was \$29,000,000. Here you can read in the official report the figures. At any rate, the fixed charges on the New York Central, by which I mean interest on the bonds, were only \$5,000,000, which that road has to earn before anybody can get a dividend on its stock. At the same time you can see by following my finger, the New York Central Rail road are not as large as \$2,000,000 as they were nine years ago. They reached the highest point in 1880. They were just the same as they were in 1880."

"So I, 'Why do you care so particularly to the central stock?'

"Because it has got all the properties in the United States, certainly in this market, for years past, it has been paying 8 per cent. It is the largest of the New York stock market. It has paid over \$1,000,000 a year in dividends in recent years, making \$77,000,000. When it is in low 80 per cent, it is for reasons which are general to the whole stock list."

"Have Vanderveer's sons, as 'influence to fight this stock back to where it was?'

"They have lost money trying to run the line in the stock market. Every one of Vanderveer's strong supporters who has sold in the way of this stock of late, I can assure you, has been lost heavily. Mr. Vanderveer's oldest son, Charles, is in very wretched shape. He attends the prayer-meetings in the New York Central daily, every Saturday afternoon, and he started that branch of the Christian association which meets there. William K. Vanderbilt, the next son, is president of the Nickel Plate and is in the executive board of the Central, but he knows enough to say that the smaller fortunes of himself and family could be wiped away in the hands of the gods at present. The fact is, as great as the increase of our country in population and production, it has not grown so fast a companion. The cause is being principally accounted for by new varying circumstances. Next year the entire business of the New York Central will be divided up by a young, young rival."

Two years ago, George Clegg, a young lad, was sent to the reformative farm in New York. A week ago he escaped and a day ago he was a constable. The constable went to the young man's home, and having secured him was on the point of taking him away when his father, a man of great influence, pointed at it at him, and sent the constable home. Clegg was then, and is still, a boy, but will recover.

THE INFIDEL'S DATH-BED.

Some Account of the Life and Views of an Atheist.

One night in the fall of 1878 a crowd of men were assembled in a certain Toronto saloon. They got to discussing the problem of a future state. Several of them had expressed their opinions, when a somewhat peculiar yet interesting looking individual, who had been an attentive listener, interrupted the conversation with the remark:

"Pshaw! What's the use of talking such nonsense! This deity that you talk so much about is all a humbug. I don't believe in anything of the kind, and I'm not afraid of anything he can do. If he's got the power to punish me let him do it."

The speaker was a well-known actor and sporting character named Joe Leonard, who was always ready to dispute the existence of God, the reality of life, the grave, or the inspiration of the Bible. His eloquent and defiant speech caused his listeners to shudder, though they were far from being models of piety or even morality. Nobody seemed disposed to enter into an argument with such a man, and the conversation soon turned on other topics.

A very short time after this occurrence, while Leonard was walking along the streets of Montreal he was suddenly stricken to the earth by paralysis, and his eyes were turned in opposite directions. He was brought to Toronto, where for some time he had made his home, and here he received a second stroke which left him.

COMPLETELY HELPLESS.

His face was most repulsive to look upon, and his limbs were perfectly nerveless. In this condition he was conveyed to the General Hospital. Those who knew of his bold defiance of God as narrated above, did not hesitate to say that his sudden misfortune was nothing less than the just punishment for his off-see inflicted by the Almighty. Whether such was the case is, of course, a matter of conjecture. If such it was, however, Joe did not regard it. He continued to renounce the divine origin of Christianity as well as its author. He believed that after death follows the annihilation of body and spirit, and sneered at the possibility of a hereafter such as the scriptures teach. This unbeknown was the more remarkable seeing that he was the son of a Methodist minister in England, and had then for the advantage of an early Christian training. He admitted the benefits which Christianity confers upon mankind in the way of charity, succouring the widow, feeding the hungry, clothing the destitute, and caring for the sick, but he would say, "Because the system fulfills a certain important office towards humanity, I do not think that a sufficient reason why I should accept a book, which is an extraordinary mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous, as having emanated from a being superior to myself—in short, the laws of a God who created me." Thus he continued to talk, while his body was fast swelling away, and the great enemy, death, already had its grasp on him.

In March, 1881, Leonard was given up by the physicians at the hospital, and an order was granted for his removal to the Home for Incurables. On his first entrance, notwithstanding the fact that he knew himself doomed to die, he would indulge in the most torpid profanity on the slightest provocation. Several Christian ladies visited him, to whom he complained that he had been

DOSED TO DEATH.

in the hospital by people who were constantly forcing their Christianity upon him and asking him questions. His visitors took the hint thrown out to them, and in their efforts on behalf of his spiritual welfare were obliged to use considerable tact. Gradually, either from a sense of duty or regard for the wishes of his visitors, to whom he seems to have been attached, he dropped his profanity, and set up to openly oppose his views to those of the Bible. A couple of weeks ago he became very much worse, and an extra night nurse had to be procured for him. When the Princess Louise visited the institution, he made a special request that she would go in and see him. She did so, and he said, "I suppose your Royal Highness will recollect seeing me in the hospital on the occasion of your former visit." The Princess told him that she had not forgotten his face, and this was easily understood by those who saw the piteous expression of his countenance during his illness. Last Friday evening he told his nurse that he should die during that night, and sent a request for the matron to come and see him. She came, and found him shivering from the severe chills which frequently crept over him.

His BODY WASTED AWAY.

He had a warm drink prepared for him, and left him to ease of his nurses. It might be mentioned that when the nurse was first engaged to wait on him, he took a most unassimilable dislike to her, and out all he could to keep her out of the room. By kindness, however, she gained his favor, and his liking for her grew to be as great as his former dislike had been. He was always wishing that he had a fortune that he might leave it to her when he died. She would occasionally speak a few words to him for his spiritual good, and he always listened without dissent to what she said. On this occasion when he complained of feeling so cold, she said to him, "Well, it is a happy release to be freed from this cold world, and go to be with Jesus!" and added, "How do you feel in regard to your eternal salvation?" He replied, "I am destined for sinners. He must have died for me, for I'm a pretty big sinner." Before the hour of the next morning had drawn his spirit had left the body and vanished into the shadow of that great eternity from which "No traveller returns." Those who were with him in his last days and moments express the belief that he was thoroughly renounced the agnosticism in which he had maintained through the greater part of his life, and embraced the hope of salvation held out in the Gospel. "Poor Joe," said the kind-hearted matron, "I liked him very much in spite of his many faults and peculiarities." Let us hope that he is now a citizen of a fairer clime, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

James Fogg, a farmer, living in Canaan, was waylaid and nearly murdered on Saturday night at Elizabethtown, New York. At least accounts say he had not recovered consciousness and is delirious most of the time. A. J. Walker, a neighbouring farmer, with whom Fogg had numerous disputes, has been arrested.

DR. GREGG'S DISCOVERY.

It is all very well for scientific persons to make discoveries, but when a series of discoveries have established a pleasing and satisfactory theory, what are we to think of the man who makes a new and final discovery wholly overthrowing and demolishing that theory? Such has been the conduct of Dr. Gregg of Buffalo, and the general opinion of medical theorists is that he ought to be ashamed of himself. The theory that certain diseases are caused by the presence of bacteria in the human system was, until Dr. Gregg made his experiments, accepted by a great many learned men. The bacteria in question was alleged to be microscopic animals of various species, some of which produced consumption, while admitted to the human body, while the others gave their attention to the production of malarial fevers and hydrocephalus. They found in the blood, the saliva, and even the tissue of victims of these diseases, and it was therefore evident that they were the causes of disease—just as it is evident that a bullet found in the brain of a murdered man was the cause of his death. But now comes Dr. Gregg with the painful assertion that bacteria are always present in the blood of everybody. No matter whether the individual is healthy or diseased, or whether the blood taken from him is examined while it is fresh, or after it has been decomposed, the micro-organism will always show that the blood contains bacteria. This, of course, utterly upsets the theory that bacteria produce disease, and destroys the value of an enormous quantity of medical literature written in defence of that theory. This, however, is not all that Dr. Gregg has done. He has shown that these-called bacteria are not animals, but simple particles of fibrine. After the laborious and apparently successful experiments which Pasteur and others have made in breeding and cultivating bacteria, it is indeed unknown to demonstrate that bacteria are not alive and are simply inert pieces of matter. The admirers of bacteria now find that they have been as grossly deceived as are the Long Island hounds who pursued an alleged fox, only to find that it is a harmless unsexed bag. We shall now have to throw away all theories founded on the idea that bacteria are alive, and to frame new theories of the origin of disease. This will shake our faith in medical men and to a certain extent in all theories. Dr. Gregg may think he has acted like a wise and good man, but it is impossible to regard him as other than a meddlesome and unnecessary iconoclast.—N. Y. Times.

A Newman special gives an interview with the boy White, who was stolen by Ogletree in Georgia. Ogletree previously abducted four boys and subjected all to beastly indignities. The abduction of White aroused the country. Numerous parties have been pursuing the rascal. A couple of days since he was so closely pressed by his pursuers that he fled to a fence corner and mewed on. When they found the boy he was nearly dead from fright and starvation. He said a man approached him on Aug. 28, telling him that he owned a small farm in Tennessee and wanted him to work there. The story of his rambling through swamps, repeated chastisements, and personal indignities, will be described. The country is still being scoured for Ogletree.

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Hardware,

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At the

HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

Legitimate Business

can only be done on

THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchases.

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood Burners, Base Burners, pieced and stamped Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc.

GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT & WRIGHT,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to save competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER at bottom prices.

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QUIGLEY BROS.

WESTERN BOUNDARY OF ONTARIO.

Learning that Mr. Wm. McD. Dawson, after being absent for some time, had just returned to the city, a reporter from our office sought an interview with him on the subject of the very hot discussion now going on in reference to the Western boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.

Finding Mr. Dawson at home, our reporter remarked,

I have called, Mr. Dawson, knowing that you were the first to raise the boundary question in a report written by you in defence of the interests of Canada as against the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1857—and that you have also been a chief witness before the Committee of Parliament in 1880 on the subject of the Western boundary of Ontario, and would beg to ask you whether you won't have any objection to state your impressions of the present state of controversy between Ontario and Manitoba?

Mr. Dawson—I have not for a length of time taken any part in party politics but do not desire to do so now. In fact if I did I should have to condemn grievous blunders on both sides in this connection but without regard to any historical facts, and their bearing on the boundary, within the scope of my researches upon the subject, I shall be glad to convey any information in my power.

Reporter—What do you conceive to be the respective rights of Ontario and Manitoba in the conflict of authority that has arisen at Rat Portage, and is now creating so much acrimony?

Mr. Dawson—I think that while a final decision by competent authority has not been arrived at it was an unavoidable act of aggression on the part of Ontario to attempt to establish her authority, and the Government of Manitoba was bound to resist it. To have failed to do so would have been to give up the whole case. To illustrate this I would explain that Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, where Ontario institutions are established is as much within the undisputed territory as Rat Portage is. The latter is close to the undisputed territory of Manitoba and the former is close to the undisputed territory of Ontario—the intervening space, nearly three hundred miles from East to West, being disputed territory. I think then it would have been in a wise manner in Ontario to recognize an act of aggression and Manitoba attempt to take it. But in truth, at Prince Arthur's Landing, not withstanding that an ultimate decision may give it to her, as it was for Ontario to attempt to establish her at Rat Portage, it is only this heretofore turned out that it should be allowed to her by a competent decision.

Reporter—But I see it is contended that whether the arbitration is ultimately mandatory or not, Ontario had at least a colour of right by the award of the arbitrators which gives the whole territory in dispute to Manitoba, including Prince Arthur's Landing on Lake Superior, and therefore the very argument used to support Mr. Mowat in his report at Rat Portage on the extreme west of the disputed territory, would more appropriately justify Mr. Norquay in transferring the jurisdiction of Manitoba to Prince Arthur's Landing on the extreme east.

Reporter—To what decision do you refer and how is it made applicable to the present position?

Mr. Dawson—To give the briefest possible explanation certain boundaries were assigned to the Province of Quebec by the Proclamation of 1663. The extreme western boundary of the Province of Quebec was then made by that Proclamation, at Lake Nipissing between the waters of the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, but it was not of course pretended that this small Province embraced the whole of the then recently ceded country of Canada. It was but a small part of the whole, of which the greater part was reserved, unorganized, for the Indians, until proper arrangements should be made for their interests, and was then known as the "Indian Territory." In 1774, by Imperial Statute the Province of Quebec was vastly enlarged but even then did not include the whole of the ceded territory of Canada—the Great North West still remaining as unorganized "Indian Territories." In 1791, under a permissive Act of the Imperial Parliament the Province of Quebec was divided into two parts. Its area was neither increased nor diminished, nor were its boundaries changed. It was simply divided into Upper and Lower Canada by an internal line of division—the same as now divides Quebec and Ontario, which did not affect its outside boundaries nor touch or trench upon the "Indian Territories" beyond the boundaries prescribed by the Act of 1774. In 1803, some troubles having arisen among the fur traders in the Indian territories and others and outrages having been perpetrated, an Imperial Statute was passed giving jurisdiction to the Courts of Lower Canada over the very territory now in dispute. In 1811, when a trial for murder committed in that territory was laid before the Court of Quebec in virtue of the Imperial Statute last named, the jurisdiction of the Court was questioned by two of the ablest counsel of that province, viz: Mr. St. War—b other of the late chief justice of that name, and Mr. Valliere de S. Real, afterwards chief justice of the Province; and those two counsel, as in duty bound, taking every possible ground that could benefit their client, raised the question of jurisdiction on behalf of the prosecutor, contending that the place where the murder was committed was not in the "District of Quebec" but within the boundaries of Upper Canada and therefore not subject to be tried under the Act, which gave jurisdiction to the Province of Lower Canada over the territory in question, in which the murder had been committed. This question set up in the prisoner's cause—which believed in the cause vs or not, we are not permit to enquire—was it the duty to use it to save if they could the client they had undertaken to defend—was of course very ably argued, but by a Bench of Judges as irreconcileable as any that have occupied that high position, was held to be untenable and a line running through Thudibay Bay east of Prince Arthur's Landing, suddenly declared to be, under the Imperial Statute, the true western boundary of U. C. This judicial decision of the highest Court has never been reversed, and having so existed since 1811,

must, under our system of jurisprudence in which precedent holds so high a place, be now held to be the absolute law of the land, until in some way set aside by competent authority. Most assuredly it was not set aside by the arbitrators' award of 1878, as I believe that is an undoubted maxim of law that an arbitration cannot override an absolute judgment of a court of law. If then, in advance of a decision of a more competent tribunal to sustain or set aside the existing judgment of such a court, until revised, the absolute authority of new law, namely had taken possession and established the jurisdiction of Manitoba at Prince Arthur's Landing he would have been within the legal authority of a judicial decision of the highest Court of its time, standing unreversed, and the edict of right would have been with him at Rat Portage.

Reporter—If we turn to you account for the admitted fact that Ontario has been in undisputed possession at Prince Arthur's Landing since confederation?

Mr. Dawson—In possession, yes, but not undisputed, and the fact is easily accounted for. It was shown that by an Imperial Statute of 1803 civil and criminal jurisdiction was not had on Lower Canada, but notwithstanding the "Indian Territories," in 1821, by another Imperial Statute a similar concurrent jurisdiction was conferred on Upper Canada, but also without any territorial ownership. In 1841, the Provinces were re-arranged so that concurrent jurisdiction over the "Indian Territories" but without territorial ownership. Frightful of the want of law, the United Provinces of Canada did attempt to exercise ownership along the shores of Lake Superior and west of the line they claimed to be the Western boundary of Upper Canada, by the sale of mining lands there, and the Indians rose in mass to protect their territorial rights and obtained British troops sent in consequence order sent up to Lake Superior in 1843 to prevent a collision between the Indians and the miners. In 1850 with the consent and the force and under the auspices of the Imperial Government and used by us others, the Province (United Province of Canada) purchased so much of the "Indian Territories" as lay between Lake Superior and a line of land which included Prince Arthur's Landing and the country westward to the head of the rivers flowing into Lake Superior. But this purchase did not extend the Imperial western boundary of Upper Canada, which was fixed by the decision of the highest jurisdiction in the country, having jurisdiction in the provinces, and already as such as used.

Under these circumstances confederation took place and the old boundaries of Upper Canada created by the Quebec Act of 1774, to which the separation into two provinces in 1812 added, or in 1867, no change, became the boundaries of Ontario with us were no boundary more clearly established, during a period of fifty years. Some time after confederation (speaking from memory) previous to recent events, without an authority at hand not coming to mind so readily as old as this, an agreement was made between the Dominion and Ontario for a temporary cession of Prince Arthur's Landing and Rat Portage, so that Ontario remained in possession of the Eastern part of the disputed territory. The conventional boundary has since been abrogated, Manitoba, by act of the Dominion Parliament, has been extended eastward to the western boundary of Ontario, which, as long since established by a court of law, stands but right to a status to the east of Prince Arthur, till the Ontario has, under an avowedly due authority, to place west of the P. R. fringe.

Reporter—Why do you say an avowedly due authority?

Mr. Dawson—Because, firstly, it requires the sanction of Parliament to give effect to it—if even that would do it. And secondly, because Sir Francis Hincks, one of the Arbitrators, has exposed the fact that they failed to find that there was a boundary, and therefore made one to suit their own views of what would be convenient which was ultra vires of their power.

I should be sorry to misrepresent Sir Francis Hincks. He contends that the Arbitrators found a true boundary on the south along the international line up to a westerly termination of the North West angle of the Lake of Woods which he calls the western boundary—whereas, if he were correct in that (which I do not admit) it would only be the western terminal point of the Southern boundary. From that point he admits and declares that there was no boundary. They therefore made one, on paper, to suit their own views, throughout the whole west and north of what they call Ontario until it met the eastern boundary where the line between Quebec and Ontario strikes Hudson's Bay, in which immense distance Sir Francis declares that there were no facts whatever to enable them to say that a boundary existed. His explanation positively fails the award, as the Arbitrators were not appointed to make a boundary, but to say whether a boundary existed and if so, where.

Reporter—What is the object in making such a fight over the boundary question?

Mr. Dawson—The avowed object is to make Ontario the "Premier Province" and dominant power in the Dominion—an object which would destroy the equilibrium of confederation and the purpose of which can only threaten the disruption of the union.

Reporter—How is it that the Globe and other Western papers are continually crying out against the French blues of the "Quebec Blues &c," as the only obstacle to what is commonly called "Union to Canada" in this matter?

Mr. Dawson—That is merely for party purposes, on which I do not desire to enter, and is quite erroneous for, on the last occasion on which the subject was before the Dominion Parliament, of my memory serves me rightly, there were only two French voices in favor of Mr. Mowat's views, and although they were given by two ex-ministers who also perhaps served party purposes they could not drag a single follower with them. Quebec is practically unanimous against the award, and I have yet to learn that a majority in Ontario would sustain the act of aggression by which it is sought to maintain it by force. But there are many who think she should have more than the award gives her, and in fact there is no middle course between the boundary line already established by law east of Prince Arthur and the claim of Ontario to the whole Northwest, which would indeed make Ontario the Dominion, and the other Provinces piggies at her feet.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883

THE SUN AND MR. WOODWORTH.

The virulence with which our local conferees are pursuing Mr. J. E. Woodworth in his every day work is very justly creating a great deal of adverse comment. If from the Sun's point of view Mr. Woodworth is guilty of political sins, it is perfectly legitimate that these offences should be singled out, and trusted to the criticism peculiar to Grit prints, but when an amateur bungler of political venom is carried into personal matters with the intent of damaging individual prospects then it becomes illegitimate journalism and should be frowned down by all respectable citizens. What Mr. Woodworth's interest in the Medicine Hat coal mines, or what the interest of the company with whom he is identified has to do with Mr. Woodworth's political career it is beyond the power of the general public to understand, and the venom of our neighbor is not likely to manufacture perchance for them. The only conclusion an unbiased reader can come to is that Mr. Woodworth has in some way or the paper as well as the man who lives it his favor.

The Canadian North-West has had great luck with the weather this season. The cyclones which have ravaged Dakota and Minnesota have passed it by, and the frosts that wrought so much damage in the adjoining states did not injure the Canadian crop at all.

The present century is one of great inventions as well as one of great disasters. It would have startled our forefathers to talk of steam propelling vessels on the ocean, and much more to mention the rate of speed to be acquired by the rail cars through the same agency. But even this is eclipsed by the discoveries of later days. Electricity is now found to operate railways, and is for several reasons, almost certain to be the great motive power of the future. It is also a moral certainty that our children's children will be as inventive as ourselves, and they may yet find some agency more successful and more economical than electricity the wonder of the present age.

The distance to which some Grit prints go to carry their points, and the zig-zags they make in their travel are truly amazing to one who gives the matter his attention. It was just the other day that the Free Press lumbered through an article a column in length to show that Mr. Notquay and his colleagues desire the defeat of Mr. Miller in Varennes, and in the very next issue it denounced the Government for spending money in the constituency for public works, as a bait to catch votes for the gentleman whose defeat they desired. How the two positions can be reconciled is more than we are able to understand. We would like to see the F. P. rise, as the darkey would say, and "expatiate" on this matter.

Instead, however, of the project being likely to prove the abortion laid out for it by our neighbor, through interviews with responsible, disinterested parties, some of whom are residents of this city, we have learned sufficient to assure the Sun in most ardent desires are doomed to disappointment—that the scheme is most certain to prove a success and a paying one at that, notwithstanding the fervent prayers of Brandon's Dalphin oracle to the contrary. In its issue of Wednesday last it gives place to a letter from Mr. Parish, and which contains the following extracts:

I took a summary of the interior of the coal shafts run as follows:—1, 70 feet long; 2, 80; 3, 100; 4, 120; 5, 100; 6, 95; 7, 65, and there was another one to go in but I was tired out.

The coal in the drifts was of a splendid quality after the first ten feet of entrance. No person can judge of the extent of the work that Mr. Woodworth has done in the time since last July, and it needs a sober man to judge it then.

And its telegraphic contained the annexed bit of information, all of which gives a flat seal to the organ's own utterances:

The first shipment of coal from the Northwestern Mining and Transportation Company, Woodworth's men, was made yesterday & went to Calgary, being the first in that of a one thousand ton car of the coal made at that place, and the first native coal ever shipped west by rail in the Northwest. The coal is all that could be desired, burning clean, without bad dings from gosses, and forming a white ash and no cinders. In about ten days Woodworth will be in a position to deliver five hundred tons per day.

JOURNALISM IN EMERSON.

We regret to announce the suspension of the Emerson (from the West) Times published by J. F. Tenant, Esq. Mr. Tenant, without any previous experience as a journalist, took hold of the Times some three years ago, and has been editing us a very poor local paper, paying only a very small writer, and an indistinct news gathering. The cause of suspension was lack of patronage and the failure of subscribers to pay up. Some time that fall, the Emerson Monitor was never seen at any time in the history of Emerson more than a scanty living for two papers, and that they should not be able to find sustenance here is not surprising. The last journal is now left a one in its memory or glory, just as one is of a mind to look at it. Having wearied the staff for five years, we hope by hard work and a few tax lists to bring out a little longer.

The foregoing we clip from the Emerson International, which is anything but promising for the press of the gateway city. We are sorry to hear of such complaints for no more reasons than one. It is a notorious fact that there are too many newspapers in the country, but the public are more to blame for this misfortune, if such we may call it, than the publishers themselves. There is hardly

newspaper in this or any other province, that has not been established on something of the toads principle. Committees and parties are at the cut, rare & alive to the advantage to be gained by the establishment of organs to represent them, that they invariably offer special inducements, and when hard times set in, their patronage to the press is the first thing they think of clipping. This is hardly fair. In the outset no documents should be offered for the commencement of a publication that are not certain to be carried out, it takes more than a few subscriptions and a little patronage at cut rates to sustain even the cheapest office that may be established. But independent of pledges there are other reasons for supporting newspaper, or at least the number that the people think they require in any locality. The press is a representative of the energy and enterprise of the community in which it is published. It is continually representing the growth and improvement of its surroundings, pointing out the openings for new enterprises, and aiding by a thousand tongues as tributes appear, in the development of all the material interests of all within its constituency, whether friends or opponents. The man who withdraws his patronage is indirectly benefited by the adulation of the paper as well as the man who lives it his favor.

The Canadian North-West has had great luck with the weather this season. The cyclones which have ravaged Dakota and Minnesota have passed it by, and the frosts that wrought so much damage in the adjoining states did not injure the Canadian crop at all.

Winnipeg's municipal matters are in anything but a desirable shape, if we are to credit half the reports we read. One McDonald has for some time past been doing most of the contract work for the city, and it is now alleged that certain of the aldermen have "worked" with him for a share of the spoils themselves. It is asserted that the chairman of the Board of Works, has before now opened ten hours before the time appointed, and alleged further that this has been the means of giving McDonald an insight into the true inwardness of things. In the midst of all this fire Mr. Parr, the assistant city engineer, appears in the press charging McDonald with endeavoring to bribe him (Parr) into a joint conspiracy by which they could rob the city out of considerable sums by certain reports, and because he (Parr) did not make an announcement of the fact sooner, he is now likely to lose his official head, and McDonald and his friends at the council appear to be masters of the situation. Evidently there is a "nigger on the fence," and a very black one at that.

The distance to which some Grit prints go to carry their points, and the zig-zags they make in their travel are truly amazing to one who gives the matter his attention. It was just the other day that the Free Press lumbered through an article a column in length to show that Mr. Notquay and his colleagues desire the defeat of Mr. Miller in Varennes, and in the very next issue it denounced the Government for spending money in the constituency for public works, as a bait to catch votes for the gentleman whose defeat they desired. How the two positions can be reconciled is more than we are able to understand. We would like to see the F. P. rise, as the darkey would say, and "expatiate" on this matter.

The forgoing from the Toronto Telegram is one of the most sensible paragraphs as affecting this country we have seen in the Ontario press for some time. There is an almost incessant desire on the part of the Ontario Conservatives, the result of jealousy for the most part, to belie the capabilities of the country, or occasionally a publication may be found that tells the truth for the truth's sake. If telegraphic reports are to be believed, and we but little know in this connection, nearly every one of the northern and western States suffered severely by the late frosts and cyclones, and the Ontario press need bear evidence that the prairie province of Canada has fared no better. In this country some damage was done to the cereals, vegetables, &c., but the loss is unimportant compared with the loss sustained by our neighbors to the west and south of Manitoba.

The old woman on 12th Street is growing very old in her dotage. She asserts that Paul Marshall, customs collector of Portage la Prairie, has gone to Algoma to assist the Conservative candidate in re, and that no doubt the Hon. Mr. Bowell gave him instructions to go. Now, except through the agency of the Globe and the Sun we have no assurance that Mr. Marshall did go to Algoma, and even if he went, there is nothing to sustain the reckless assertion of the organ that Mr. Bowell gave him "instructions." It is now, however, because it is a Grit or is being gossed, that our neighbor raises his eyes in holy horror. When the interests of the party have anything to gain by the contention that offices of our government should not interfere in the elections of another, it is very convenient to trot out the honest horse, but his services do not answer at all times. It left a one in its memory or glory, just as one is of a mind to look at it. Having wearied the staff for five years, we hope by hard work and a few tax lists to bring out a little longer.

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The Grit prints allege there were bogus votes polled in the Varennes election, and they are clamoring for a law to punish the offenders. The same prints are aware that Mr. Lefebvre, in the Jacques Cartier election took his opponent's ballot out of the box, by means of a trap-door, and stuffed the box with ballots for himself, and we have not yet read a line in one of them concerning the action, much less clamoring for a law to punish it. It is because of this partiality they are called Liberals.

There is considerable conflict of authority in towns where a number of civil servants are employed. For instance, Dominion civil servants have to pay no municipal taxes, their salaries are exempt from debt, and they generally walk in the face of local legislation as if created a superior class of beings, and when they set out to give up civic work, they receive hands in superannuation allowances. These favors provincial offices do not enjoy, and the public are very naturally asking why this should be a discrimination. In no case are men driven into the civil service, they go in of their own accord, knowing the extent of their salaries, and being assured advances are altogether depending upon their own exertions, just as a farmer, a mechanic, or a merchant, increases his profits by increased diligence in business. As there are no exceptional influences operating against them in the promise of success, there should be no exceptional legislation to free them from responsibilities common to the rest of the public, and especially the law should make no distinction be cause of service, whether Federal or local, in which employ.

Winnipeg's municipal matters are in anything but a desirable shape, if we are to credit half the reports we read. One McDonald has for some time past been doing most of the contract work for the city, and it is now

alleged that certain of the aldermen have "worked" with him for a share of the spoils themselves. It is asserted that the chairman of the Board of Works, has before now opened ten hours before the time appointed, and alleged further that this has been the means of giving McDonald an insight into the true inwardness of things. In the midst of all this fire Mr. Parr, the assistant city engineer, appears in the press charging McDonald with endeavoring to bribe him (Parr) into a joint conspiracy by which they could rob the city out of considerable sums by certain reports, and because he (Parr) did not make an announcement of the fact sooner, he is now likely to lose his official head, and McDonald and his friends at the council appear to be masters of the situation. Evidently there is a "nigger on the fence," and a very black one at that.

When Mr. Mowat passed the Orange Bills and left it to Sir John—a brother Orange man—to give them "solvency," was not this a grand opportunity for Bro. Sir John to show his love for the Order? Bro. Sir John was the friend he pretends to be the Orange man, and that his Orange advocates represent him to be, do you think he would have returned these bills to Mr. Mowat with such a list?

It is surprising that newspapers of the Globe's pretensions to knowledge and respectability should allow such contemptible twaddle as the foregoing to appear in their columns. The argument that "might or wish makes right" is so long ago exploded that no one but an imbecile believes it now. Much as the Globe's editor may desire to see reforms made in the United States laws, he is as powerless to interfere in a reformation beyond what suggestion can do, as the child unborn, and the same is true of Sir John and the Orange Bill in the Ontario legislature. Sir John always holds his oar, that case were purely within the range of provincial jurisdiction, and much as he might desire to see them become law, his fact it was out of his sphere to dab in provincial matters. In this instance, however, the genius of the true Grit sees less he might have used capital, simply because that supple capital would have saved the Hon. Mr. Mowat from an oar from which he will never be able to drown himself, wash as he may. We have all heard enough of the Globe's denunciation of Sir John for disclosing the railway acts of the Manitoba legislature, which were clearly within Federal jurisdiction to serve us a life time. The course the Globe would have Sir John take is this: Interfere in provincial matters beyond his jurisdiction when that interference relieves the Grits of a grave responsibility and leave Dominion authority in the hands of Grit Local Legislatures, when the magnitude of it would advance the interests of "the party." This would be very nice for the "united," but Sir John has always been too wise to be caught in meshes of such questionable strength.

I hereby give you the 2nd and after the 20th Inst. no longer will be granted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, except on payment in advance, of the following fee:

For Wines and Spirits, per gallon, 50 Cents. Also Free.

By command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. E. WRIGHT, Clerk of Council
Regina, Sept. 1, 1883.

The Irish Canadian says that Mr. Hardy is not a cowardly speaker in Canada as he refused to attend a meeting at R. Portage the other day, because he was not allowed the last speech. Well, the writer of this remembers when the Hon. C. F. Fisher refused to speak at his own nomination in South Grenville, the country he then represented, unless he was allowed the last speech. As a rule Grit orators, like old women, like the last word.

The old women and young children may now commence to tremble again for the approaching winter as we are shortly to be treated to a visit by another comet. They tell us that the comet which infested earth's inhabitants in 1812 so much is to visit us again, and to cause all the wise alarms of the present as it did those of the former period to say the visitor is a forerunner of a desperate war. Even the amateur should awaken fear in other directions—anxiety lest this little sphere we inhabit should in some way become enlivened in the tail of the monster, and be swept into a vortex of destruction as would be a new box, if struck by the tail of an Arctic whale. But these fears are all unnecessary, and entirely groundless. To the naked eye, the tail of a large comet may carry destruction and death in its course, but science has proved that it is as harmless as the noon-day sun—that it is but light gas at best, and even if the earth were to pass through it, we would experience no new sensation. Science also proves these long-haired wands have their regular courses through space the same as the earth, and appear at as regular intervals as does the rising sun. It also gives us deep admiration for the magnificence of the creation and the creator, when we learn there are in the immensity of space no less than seventeen millions of these bodies making their periodical visits as regularly as the natural returns of the seasons.

The Toronto Globe in speaking of a Mr. Lawless, lately deceased, says: "Mr. Lawless, who died in Toronto, was the son of a British soldier, and a native of Ireland. He was born on board of a man of war in the Mediterranean Sea." It but serves to know how a man born on the Mediterranean Sea can also be a native of Ireland. We are aware the Emerald Isle covers a good stretch of country, but we never knew it included the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. J. E. Woodworth reached the city on Monday, on his way to Winnipeg. In an interview our reporter gathered some very important facts touching the progress of the work at the mines. As we have already stated elsewhere some large shipments have been made to Calgary, and on Saturday a train of six cars left the mines for Winnipeg, being the first shipment of native coal to the capital. The company are now in position fill very large orders. They commenced with an output of 100 tons per day and will increase their capacity 50 tons per week until a maximum of 500 tons per day is reached. At present the price is \$1.00 per ton f. o. b. in 100 ton lots or \$5 by the car load, which will bring the price at present C. P. R. rates about \$10 per ton laid down here. The Company are making efforts to get reduced rates on the railway, and when they are secured the public will get the benefit of the reduction. On every hand we hear assurances of the solvency and enterprise of the Company, sufficient to satisfy us even the origin on 12th street will yet be forced to eat the last and acknowledge the error in the deepest submission. The Company have an excellent mine, and are doing all in the power of miners to make a success of it, which should be a source of satisfaction and pride to Brandonites instead of creating the outpouring of deepest abuse in certain quarters.

D. SCOTT & SON.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

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ONLY
\$3.50

The Greatest Offer ever made to the Canadian Public.

In order to increase our already large list of yearly subscribers to THE GLOBE, we make the following liberal and magnificent offer to every reader of this advertisement who wishes to take advantage of it at once.

FOR \$3.50

we will send to any address in Canada or the U. S.,

Weekly Globe

from now to and including 1884, and in addition,

A HANDBEAD NIGER OPEN-FACED STEAM-WINDING WATCH, a copy of which appears at head of this advertisement.

We claim the following advantages for it:

It is of convenient size, it is not in appearance, it is a stem-winder, consequently requires no key, it is dust-proof, and a good time-keeper.

The above price includes postage upon Watch to any address in Canada or the United States.

This offer only holds good until January 20th, 1885.

We will start shipping watches on October 15th.

Remittances should be sent at once, so as to enable us to procure necessary supply and fill orders with as little delay as possible. Address,

THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., Limited,

TORONTO.

The Great Dollar Paper.

The Great Dollar Paper.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES.

Some Queer Institutions that Carry on Operations in New York

There is a matrimonial agency in this city writes the Boston Herald's New York correspondent. It is said, too, its purpose is not to make matches, but to screen out the facts after they are made. It is a bureau in the Department of charities and correction. It assumes the function of a matchmaker, but by such means as to sup off their wives, in order to increase the expenses of the service. The commissioners try to apply the rule that no man is better than his wife. They believe that in hard cases in which men are sceptical of their matrimonial abilities, and by threatening legal prosecution, or by sending legal notices, can get the delinquent to give a certain amount of money weekly to his wife. It is possible that these payments may be made at the command of the wife, and the woman's regulars for her to me.

Within Boston, she is in charge of the business, sits like a judge behind a high desk, and is severely judged in aspect and manner. The husbands who come before her have nothing to say in her judgment and she can command them to make them do what they could not deliver them over to total neglect if he could. This assumption of authority in the absence of any, saves him from a great deal of opposition. He declines to do the work and period of payment is quite as long as there was no possible period, and a majority of cases his mandate is obeyed. His general rule is to make the man give a third of his wages to his wife, if there is no further family, and half or more if there are young children.

One hour at the office I saw four married women draw their money, the sum ranging from \$5 to \$7. One husband was strangled. He was a carpenter, able to earn \$15 a week, if he set whiskey alone, but now, reduced, drunk or sober, to set his wife. He had been brought there by a policeman, one who was a drayman, a policeman, and Mr. Blake, after lecturing him on the gravity of his neglect, sent him home if had to come with \$5 over. Such a tax.

"My court may be a little irregular," he said, "but, inasmuch as it dispenses justice in a rough manner. Hundreds of men are here brought in at the dock, they are compelled to support their families; and a great deal of money is saved for the city, because it is not paid to women of dubious worth, otherwise known as 'candy'."

Another matrimonial agency is connected with the Department of charities and correction, and one which is much less publicly conducted. It is State, like most others, a law providing that the authorities may, in cases where minors illegitimate children are likely to become a public charge, ascertain the parents and make the father give bonds of support of the infant. In a great city, of course, this function was exceedingly important. A lawyer can apply to do nothing else than to deal with these unmarried fathers. Much is due to his discretion, and undoubtedly he is the most extensive matchmaker in the country, for he endeavors to bring about a legal marriage between all the couples who come before him. This can only be brought about by persuading, if not, a great deal of influence present on my side. A man arrest is a final resort, if the sum is to be set to the trouble it is possible without exposure. The counsel, Douglas Leaven, is said to be seen in the police courts, obtaining warrants and occasionally arraigning a prisoner, but in the main his business is secret, and many of the meetings which he brings about are not known even to the acquaintances of the concerned persons as being in any way unusual. Not only is this an immensely successful matrimonial bureau, but it changes no fees. However, the couple there united may be supposed to pay pretty dearly in interrupted happiness, if not the permanent loss of it.

MANITOBA LANDS.

The heaviest crops reaped this fall in the Northwest will be those in western and southern Manitoba. In the Territories, or at least from Moose Jaw westward, there has been a long continued drought, and many of the new settlers who rushed into that region last year will be disappointed. Year in and year out western and southern Manitoba will undoubtedly yield better crops of all kinds than the most fertile district in the Territories; and when that fact becomes more apparent to the outside world, the new comers will not be in such haste to go past here. The Manitoba Government should take steps to make the capabilities of the Province better known. An impression prevails in Ontario that all the land in Manitoba has been taken up, whereas there are millions of acres of the finest lands lying out of doors, still unoccupied. The Local Government has not control of the lands within the Province and Mr. Norquay may say with reason that as his treasury derives no revenue from the lands it should not be taxed with any expenditure on their account. Still it would pay the Province in more ways than one to have the lands settled upon, and the Premier may yet succeed in making arrangements with the Dominion Government looking to that end.

BETTER THAN MILLIONS.

Robert Burdett talks in his paternal way to young men who have their living to earn. Beginnings in life cannot have too much of that encouragement; James G. Fair is worth \$12,000,000, and the whole of it, my dear boy, can't make him as happy as you are with the dew of youth in your heart. If you envy him, if you, with your brown hands and your bright, young face, with the down just shading your lip, with not a grey hair in your head or a glowing care in your heart, with the morning sun smiling on your upturned face, with the soft turf under your feet and the blue heavens above your head, with the blood coursing through your veins like wine, with fifty or sixty years of life before you, with mirth after mirth of bright dreams and beautiful illusions and pleasant vanities making the landscape beautiful about you; if you envy this man his gray hairs and his wrinkles, and his old heart, you are a fool, my boy; and you are scattering ashes on the roses that grow in the morning. There is a lightness in your step, my son, and color in your blood, and the dreams in your heart, and all the love and beauty and freshness of the sunrise the \$12,000,000 cannot buy.

OHIO'S CHAMPION HEIRESS.

A Woman who Claims a Large Portion of Hull's Estate.

There is a lady residing for the time in West Sixth street, Indianapolis, who claims to be the sole legal owner of one of the largest fortunes known to a page of the world's history. She is Mrs. H. H. Wallace, only daughter of George D. Tracy, of New York. She was born in Butler County, and educated in Cincinnati, and, though absent from here for many years, considers this her home. She is here to meet her son and other legal counsel, will leave this week for Pittsburgh.

The immense fortune which she claims on to her, if she is ever put in possession, she gets from the same source is that from which the Ames-Jones and Webbers claim, viz: King William Webster, of Holland, who reigned during the 18th century and the latter half of the 19th century.

Mrs. Wallace this evening informed a reporter that she would prosecute a suit for claim in the New York courts sometime this fall, and expects a termination of this complicated case. The title of the suit is the Trinity Joint Stock company against the Trinity church of New York. Mrs. Wallace claims considerably with them, but not as much as she is the only lineal descendant to the King of Holland by the fourth generation. She claims through William Webster, who was the wife of Nicholas Bowes, nephew of King William Webster.

She got a copy of the King's will in 1882, which leaves a great amount of personal property to his heirs, with in the course of time has increased in value and is now worth \$12,000,000. A Mr. E. B. Humphrey, who represents the Webbers and the Ames-Jones, has been in Holland and says the Government is willing to set it to claim to \$6,000,000, but Humphrey says the heirs are not willing to accept the amount.

Mrs. Wallace says that if that amount has been offered, she will settle and allow all the legal heirs to join her association and take part in one-third of the \$6,000,000 and stop further litigation.

Mrs. Wallace expects the Trinity church in New York and other property owners open whose estates she holds a first mortgage to settle the matter before her rights are established by the courts.

THE PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE OLD MEN ON THE INCREASE.

In a young country like this, where life is continually at fever heat, and where action rather than repose carries the day, old age seems out of place. In the small towns and cities of England, Haworth, in his Old Home, that he observed that old age came forth more cheerfully and generally into the sun than among ourselves, where the rush, stir, bustle and irreverent energy of youth are so predominant that the poor, worn, grandfathers begin to doubt whether they have a right to be among such a world any longer, and so hide their silver heads in solitude. But fast as this country and this period both proverbially grow, it is a fact that the percentage of old men who continue in active life, and who do not share their years except to a close scrutiny, is on the increase. Energetic and active octogenarians, even, are not unknown on our streets, whose appearance still makes them pass current as living in the executive period of life. The constant improvement in the average style of living in the matter of dwelling, food and raiment, perceptibly promotes longevity, and increases the number of cases of it.

THE DRESS OF GENTLEMEN.

What a Leading Tailor says are the Coming Styles.

A prominent tailor says: "I think the best way of telling you how the styles are going to run next season is to say that they will be the same as last year, only less so. By that I mean that a more staid and conservative feeling is springing up, and though no radical change will be made, changes will not be so tight; coats not so long or so pointed in the tail, and patterns for waistcoats and trousers not so pronounced. The regular English fashion of wearing coat and waistcoat of one kind of goods and trousers of another will prevail to a large extent. It is a sensible fashion, too, for a coat and waistcoat will outlast two or three pairs of trousers. Frock coats, generally known as Prince Alberts, will be extensively worn, and divide the horns with four-button cutaways, sack coats having gone entirely out of fashion, except for country, seaside, and clearly informal occasions. As to the materials to be worn, I cannot be so decisive, for our importations have not yet reached us. Judging by the samples, however, I think I am justified in stating that dark, small checks and overchecks varying phases of corkscrews, and fine dark tweeds, with small, scarcely discernible spots of white or red, will be mostly sought after. Looking further ahead to the winter, I am inclined to think that fizzes will be the most fashionable material for overcoats, which will be cut as frock coats or double-breasted sacks."

It is a fact worthy of notice that the only article of men's dress in the fashioning of which the wearer's taste plays no part is the hat. The styles of hats are due altogether to the taste and fancy of the manufacturer, so that twenty-four hours before the new style is displayed in the hatter's window no one but the "finisher" knows what shape it will assume.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

By the new Act, the County of Brandon now comprises townships 7 to 12 inclusive, ranges 17 and 22 inclusive. The county is divided into the following municipalities:—Oakland Tp. 7 and 8, R. 17 to 19 inclusive. Greenwood " 7 and 8, " 20 to 22 " Whitehead " 9 and 10, " 20 to 22 " Carmals " 9 and 10, " 17 to 19 " Eaton " 11 and 12, " 17 to 19 " Daly " 11 and 12, " 20 to 22 " The City of Brandon.

Each municipality will have its own council and reeve. The reeves will form a County Council, and the wardens of the counties will constitute the Judicial Board.

IMPERIAL BANK

—OR—

CANADA.

Capital, ————— \$1,500,000.

Surplus, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

Rosser Avenue.

Transacts a general banking business.

Bills of exchange purchased.

Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of British North America.

Bank of Toronto.

Dominion Bank.

Bank of Hamilton.

Quebec Bank.

Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

G. N. GILCHRIST,

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

FIRST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsts, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

G. N. GILCHRIST.

WONDERFUL

BARGAINS

—IN—

GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS

Crockery and Glassware.

—AT THE—

NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

——

The Leading House for Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING FRESH

And away down Below anything offered elsewhere.

MANITOBA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

AND FRESH EGGS IN STOCK

At Lowest Prices.

A Pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. High Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Butter and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to the

NEW CHEAP STORE. M. MILLER SELLS CHEAP. CELEBRATED FOR GOOD TEAS.

Dr. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLESTEROL

CHOLESTEROL

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

DRY COLD & SPLEEN.

T. E. KELLY.



LIVERY

SALE & FEED STABLES

Big Fleet Foot Barn,
8th St., Between Rosser Ave. & Princess Ave.

Special Attention Paid to
BOARDING HORSES.

T. E. KELLY,

Sept. 4 Ninth Street, Brandon.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Corner Rosser Avenue
and Tenth St.

The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the Province, and the bar is fully supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The House is admirably suited throughout, and transient guests and boarders will find every comfort.

In connection with the Hotel is a FIRST-CLASS

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

where rigs can be obtained at moderate price.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

3 Billiard and Pool Tables,
and the Proprietor will give his best
divided attention to ensure the
comfort of his guests.

Robert J. Dickinson,
Proprietor.

Wilson & King.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,
West Side Ninth Street,
Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

APOTHECARY HALL!

Cor. Rosser Ave. and 8th St., Brandon.

A complete stock of

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS

of the best quality always on hand. Prescriptions and orders carefully attended to.

BEST MACHINE OILS,

Selling at Bottom Prices.

A. FLEMING,

M. D., L. F. P. S., G. G. S.

Brandon, Sept. 3.

T. LEE & CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit.

Trunk Locks and Keys always on hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by using

around the little neck one of NORMAN'S

TEETHING NECKLACES. They are

better than all the Soothing Serums.

They give quick relief and are comfortable.

Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

them and take no other.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MILES FOR DESPATCH
are closed at this time as follows:
For the east 125 p.m.
For the west 115 p.m.
Souris and Morden route, Friday at 7 a.m.
Morden and Souris Mouth route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Rap'd City and Minnedosa route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a.m.
MAILS ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE.
From the east 135 p.m.
From the west 130 p.m.
Souris and Morden route, Thursday at 3 p.m.
Morden and Souris Mouth route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
Rap'd City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 11 p.m.

OFFICES OPEN.
This office is open daily, Sundays excepted from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.
Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before post office.

J. C. KAVANAGH, Post Master.

Traveller's Guide!

RAILROAD TIME TABLES:

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
7 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. Arrive 12:30 p.m.	7 a.m. For Winnipeg. 12:30 p.m.
12:30 p.m. For Brandon. 4:50 p.m.	12:30 p.m. Brandon. 5:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Brandon. 7:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m. Brandon. 7:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m. Brandon. 5:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m. Brandon. 5:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. Brandon. 8:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m. Brandon. 8:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m. Brandon. 10:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m. Brandon. 10:30 p.m.
10:30 p.m. Arrive Brandon. Leave 12:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m. Arrive Brandon. Leave 12:30 a.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

F. MORAE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale dealer in

CONFECTIONERY, BREAD, BISCUITS,

FRUIT JUICES, &c.

All Orders Promptly Filled.

1m—10th Street and Rosser Ave.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

TOWN TOPICS

MURKED is being cut for more dwelling houses.

Mr. F. T. Scott, of Doloraine, is gazetted a Notary Public.

THE COUNCIL OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE are spend \$100 this week in decorations.

MONEY to loan on farm and city property, Fortier & Bucke, insurance agents.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald was the first bidder to take a writ out of the new Prothonotary's office.

MAJOR ROGERS, Fitzroy Dixon and Frank Barnett, Mafordites, now attack J. P. to their names.

ON SUNDAY Alderman Pilling received several durable injuries by being thrown from his buggy by a runaway horse.

THE REV. J. F. Routhwaite has been appointed inspector of schools for the city in the room of Rev. Mr. Boydell, resigned.

ARCHDEACON Pilkington is to be "testimoniad" by the citizens of Winnipeg as a reward for his past services as school superintendent.

THE COUNCIL OF EMMERSON are advertising 4,200 lots for sale for back taxes. There cannot be much more of the incorporation left.

THE REMAINS of Mr. Sutherland, who died in the city yesterday, were taken to Ontario for interment, accompanied by some relatives.

THE LADIES AID SOCIETY of the Presbyterian Church are taking time by the forelock and preparing to offer refreshments on the fair grounds.

THE OLYMPIA ELEVATOR was put into working order on Saturday last. It is a very fine structure and is likely to prove of good service to the place.

MR. T. E. KELLY has been putting the tiffies on his liver's stable in the shape of a new coat of paint. He has also had it photographed for exhibition.

THE AXES will be held here on the 23d inst., and already Judge Walker, Sheriff Clement and Mr. L. Buchan have made a selection of juries for the occasion.

CAINT. WANTES busineses booming in his land agency. The more sales are made and the faster the unoccupied lands are settled on the better for all concerned.

OUR CITIZENS feasted their eyes on a wed-ding procession on Wednesday. The countenances of the chief parties in the demon-stration bore evidence of extreme happiness.

THE PRIZE lists for the Brandon fair to be held on the 9th and 10th inst. are now in the hands of the secretary, Mr. Evans, from whom all information desired concerning the show may be ascertained.

DUNCAN & GIBSON's team used at the fire on Thursday night took it into their heads, while left standing, to start out on their own account, and they did so leaving the wagon in minor mess along the street.

THE ONTARIO papers that have been chronicling against the climate of this country appear to have their hands full at home, while left standing, to start out on their own account, and they did so leaving the wagon in minor mess along the street.

THE REV. E. E. STAFFORD and Mr. BETTS are to preach the anniversary services in the Brandon circuit of the C. M. church this fall. On the 21st inst. the Sabbath discourses will be delivered in this city morning and evening, and the anniversary services the following Monday evening.

THE FOLLOWING have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba: Gilbert McMillan, John A. Peebles, R. J. Whitham, Action Barrows, W. N. Kennedy, John Allen, J. W. Kennedy, Winnipeg; G. E. St. Boniface; W. J. Corrigan, Whitehead; Robt. Fisher, Sunnyside; and W. Lonsdale, Headingly.

F. T. STUART, of Doloraine, has been gazetted a Notary Public.

THERE ARE so far some 14 applications for hotel lic. need for the coming year.

THE BRIDGING of the Souris at Pum Creek is now complete and ready for traffic.

ON SUNDAY last the Rector preached the first anniversary of the opening of St. Matthew's Church.

A NEW station building is being erected on Sec. 25, tps. 9, r. 23, and the old one at Grindall is being abandoned.

MR. G. GRIFFITH, a representative of the North West Herald was in the city on Saturday, and was astonished at the growth of the town.

OUR TURF CLUB are going on with the construction of the half-track on the gravel and gravel grounds, and will have it ready within the month.

MR. H. McLENNAN, the hardware dealer, has removed from the Rich's Block to the corner of 8th St. and Rosser Ave., where he is now settled down to business.

MR. E. E. STAFFORD, Assistant Commissioner C. P. R. L. D., passed through the city on Monday, on his eastward trip. He was accompanied by Mr. Griffith.

MR. EDWARD HAMER, of O'K River, was in town on Tuesday. He came in with others who were carrying the funeral requisites for a M. S. McLevy who died there the day previous.

THE LATEST returns go to show that Lyon G. is a candidate in a general election to be held on Saturday. A general has been elected by a majority of 80 in a majority of 100, as he represents the constituency better, this makes no material change.

JOHN BURNS and John Pinkerton, two brothers, were taxed \$5 each by the P. M. on Tuesday. The latter should be up, and the former should be down for ten days in the absence of a quid pro quo.

DR. REESE, a prominent resident of Brandon, O'K. R., was in the city on Sunday, en route to the Pum Creek, when he learned that his son's are located on farms. He says that visiting man is the country to him, notwithstanding Mr. Blake's advertising in those Kansas pamphlets.

IT was a man named J. Cullen, detective, O'K. R. and he learned were in search of him last week, and they found him. It appears he had been well along in the Northwest without or of Governor Deschutes' permits contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and what the end will be, we have not yet ascertained.

THE C. P. R. according to report, is making trouting Brandon as it should be treated, in the matter of coal freight. Winnipeg merchants claim they get lower rates from Medicine Hat than Brandon people do, and as a consequence are selling coal at \$11 per ton, while Brandonites are charging \$12. Our opinion is that the freight should be reduced as it is at present.

THE REV. FATHER DUGAN, of Winnipeg, arrived in the city Monday en route with five students from England, who are the convention here. This is the first visit of the Rev. gentleman and he expresses himself surprised as well delighted with the growth of the place. He even did not regret his inability to travel in Winnipeg and, he gives it as his opinion this place can very easily be a very short time to become a very large city.

MR. GILES, at one time an employee of the C. P. R. at this place, but now living west of Brandon, a farmer, had the misfortune to have one of his hands taken off by a chain the other day. It appears he had, before the accident, was under a chain around a whistler, and when his team started the chain so tightened as to nearly sever the hand from the wrist.

THE FOLLOWING have been appointed justices of the peace for the province of Manitoba: J. W. Harris and David Young, Winnipeg; A. B. Cook, Millbrook; John G. Fairbanks and E. L. Fairbanks, Marquette; Wm. Taylor, Madewell; M. H. Fielding, Neepawa; Chas. Sibbald, Brant; J. Burnett and F. Fitzroy Dixon, Millford; J. H. Wood, Birtle.

A serious mishap befell Mr. Quinn, one of our city bakers, on Thursday last, while he and his wife were out for a drive. It appears the horse got frightened at something while passing along 6th street, and became uncontrollable throwing both Mr. and Mrs. Quinn with a bruised face, but Mr. Quinn had several ribs broken, and was otherwise injured. It is thought, however, his injuries may not be of a lasting character.

AT A MEETING of the Turf Association, of this city, at the Queen's on Thursday evening the following officers were appointed: President, Dr. Torrence; 1st vice, Jos. Brown; 2d vice, T. M. Daly; sec-treas., George Fraser; and Messrs. Whitehead, Jukes, Duncan, Brownlee, Matheson and Cameron, directors. Mr. W. A. Macdonald has been employed to proceed with letters patent for the society with capital stock of \$5,000, 250 shares of \$20 each. It is more than likely he will be taken to construct a first class track without delay.

OUR LEGAL GENTLEMEN will find the new Prothonotary's office opened on Saturday last a source of considerable convenience. It will save considerable postage on letters to Winnipeg, but work in it should not be overdone. There is, notwithstanding all the lawyers in the Assembly, a necessity for a change in the law governing suits. As we understand it, there is nothing to prevent a note, no matter how small it may be, from being sued in the higher courts passing the county court which has full jurisdiction in such cases. It is clear either the lawyer's fees should be graded in proportion to the amount of claims sued, or the latter ought to be limited to the courts having jurisdiction.

FROM A GLANCE at the plans of the new Court House now in the possession of Messrs. Timm and Co., architects, and a stroll through the structure, one must naturally conclude we are going to have an excellent structure and that it will be completed with all possible dispatch. The walls, now near the finished stage of the first story, are of the character that indicate solidity as well as excellence of finish. Already the solid stone foundation, well laid brick superstructure, and heavy iron gratings, that give it the prison like appearance from the start, and the architectural finish will give beauty and ornamentation enough to please the most fastidious. In the course of a few days, when the work is further advanced, we will endeavour to furnish our readers with such an outline as will give them a general idea of the appearance and finish of the building.

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THE CHIEF of Police has a pocket book containing a small sum of money in his possession awaiting the owner.

JAKE KEITH, who does not appear to be a lad in the main as he might be, was fined 350 to 500 dollars on Monday.

PARTIES wishing to borrow or pay on improvements of lots of property in easy time, may apply to J. W. House, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

HAN root robbing is getting to be a favorite pastime in the Pum Creek neighborhood. Alex. Euell and James Cowan are the greatest sufferers.

MR. McLENNAN, the hardware dealer, has removed from the Rich's Block to the corner of 8th St. and Rosser Ave., where he is now settled down to business.

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BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

That the petition of A. M. Robertson, for extension of sidewalk be filed. Carried.

That the petition of G. B. Spencer for drain across Ross Avenue and improvement on sidewalks opposite Richard's block be referred to the city engineer to report on. Carried.

That pay-sheets for graveling, &c., \$35.00 be laid. Carried.

R. Wright, work on city hall, \$4, be paid. Carried.

That sidewalk on 6th street be repaired at once. Carried.

That the petition of T. Lee and others for construction of a tank of 20,000 gallons capacity on corner of 12th street and Victoria Avenue be received. Carried.

Sit on favor of small tanks and more of them. Piling done. Carried.

The clause was adopted.

In the City of Brandon have all observations between 3rd and 30th streets removed. S. Watson will it know if the Chamberlain has yet applied for a guarantee bond.

The mayor did not know.

Smart notice of motion, and motion of S. Watson, to effect that the council withdraw the \$20,000 debt-burden by-law, and submit one for \$20,000.

Smart thought it was better to make out a visit to the money market.

Carried.

The mayor did not know.

Smart notice of motion, and motion of S. Watson, to effect that the council withdraw the \$20,000 debt-burden by-law, and submit one for \$20,000.

Carried.

The mayor did not know.

Smart notice of motion, and motion of S. Watson, to effect that the council withdraw the \$20,000 debt-burden by-law, and submit one for \$20,000.

Carried.

The mayor did not know.

Smart notice of motion, and motion of S. Watson, to effect that the council withdraw the \$20,000 debt-burden by-law, and submit one for \$20,000.

Carried.

The mayor did not know.

Smart notice of motion, and motion of S. Watson, to effect that the council withdraw the \$20,000 debt-burden by-law, and submit one for \$20,000.